

TURKEY IS QUIET

And Official Reports Allege That Order is Restored.

NO MORE BLOODSHED REPORTED

But It Is Yet Too Early to Say Whether Or Not the Cession of Hostilities Is Only Temporary--Fears for the Safety of American Missionaries--Minister Terrell Sends a Very Emphatic Message to the Sublime Porte.

Constantinople, November 24.—No news was received from the interior on Saturday, except from Marsovan, where all was quiet, though apprehension was felt for the safety for the American missionaries located at Marsovan, and the houses were carefully protected. The sultan yesterday sent a message to Minister Terrell to the effect that no disturbances had been reported from the Anatolia peninsula on Friday and Saturday.

A report recently became current that the governor of Hadjin had threatened to burn the convent of the town and the barley fields surrounding. Minister Terrell thereupon informed the sultan that if any of the three American lady missionaries resident at Hadjin were injured in any way he would demand and obtain the governor's head. The lady missionaries were safe up to noon to-day.

Firmly authorizing the passage in through the Dardanelles of a second ship for each power are expected to-day. A batch of official dispatches has been published, representing that order has been completely restored almost everywhere except at Sivas, owing to the measures which the government has adopted.

The Christian bishops at Oufra have telegraphed the grand vizier that their safety is now assured. The sultan has ordered that the corn collected in the form of tithes shall be distributed among the needy inhabitants of Sivas and Kharput.

ORDER RESTORED

In Armenia, According to Official Dispatches From the Sultan's Palace.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Turkish legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"The Syrian Latin and Syrian Catholic bishops of Oufra, together with some leading men of their communities, have just wired to the grand vizier as follows:

"In consequence of the events that took place at Oufra, the local authorities adopted wise measures, thanks to which, peace was secured. The leading Mussulmans of our city and all our neighbors continue to entertain with us most cordial relations."

"The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the commander-in-chief of the fourth corps of the imperial army:

"I transmit immediately to the military commander your fresh instructions. Order has already been completely restored in the six provinces. Prompt military measures having been taken for the repression of the disorders which occurred in the province of Sivas, I most firmly believe that within a short time peace will be restored in this province also."

"The leading Armenians of Erzeroum paid a visit to Marshal Chakir Pasha and to the Vail of Erzeroum, and expressed to them their regrets for the disorders provoked by the Armenian revolutionists. They at the same time presented their thanks for the measures taken concerning the treatment of the wounded, the care of the destitute and the safeguard of churches and schools. The Armenian rioters of Marash fired on the Mussulmans, and caused many deaths. The Turkish authorities have begun to return to the owners all articles robbed. The assertion to the effect that the fire at Kharput had been set by the imperial troops, is absolutely false. One Mussulman was wounded at Kharput by a man shot fired from an Armenian house."

A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

Thought to Be Necessary to Settle the Turkish Question.

London, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the opinion prevails in diplomatic circles that a European conference is indispensable for the settlement of the Turkish question, for although the powers have agreed, this agreement cannot be charged into action for fear of drawing Europe into a dangerous eastern situation. The winter snows will keep the Asiatic provinces quiet, but something must be done before spring-time revives the excitement, and Macedonia is brought into the movement.

General alarm still continues here, despite reassuring reports from the provinces, and the wealthy Armenians sleep at the hotels in preference to remaining at their own houses.

THIRTY WERE KILLED

In a Collision Between Turkish Troop and Christians.

Athens, Nov. 24.—The reports of the collision between the Turkish troops and the Christians of the island of Crete, have been fully confirmed. It is estimated that thirty persons have been killed and wounded.

London, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that the fighting near Crete took place on Wednesday near Cania, a fortified seaport, and the principal commercial town of the island. The military governor at Cania commanded the Turks, while the Christians were led by a committee. The governor at Cania was wounded.

THE CHINESE REBELLION

Insurrectionists Defeat the Emperor's Army in Kansu.

London, November 25.—A dispatch to the Standard from Shanghai says that the rebels have defeated the Chinese army at Hulan and the rebels are now masters of half the province of Kansu. Kansu is the most northwesterly province of China and is bounded on three sides by Mongolia.

An Editor Set to Jail

Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 24.—For the first time in the history of this city, an editor of a daily newspaper has been imprisoned. City Editor Yewell, fathered an article that appeared in the

Evening Times.

It reflected on the court and officers for alleged leniency, and the man connected with the affair, after an acquittal, went after the editors of the Times for their charges against the court. All were fined \$50 and costs except Mr. Yewell, the city editor, who was sent to jail. At 10 o'clock last night habeas corpus proceedings were instituted and he was released.

He Attempted Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. Slatersville, W. Va., Nov. 24.—William Foley, of Warren, Pa., last night attempted to end his life by hurling himself from a third story window of the Hotel Whittlesey. He is affected with sub-acute mania, resulting from alcoholism. His plans were frustrated by Policeman Stewart, who caught him in the act. Foley, a few weeks since, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. At one time he occupied a prominent position in Warren society. Disappointment in love was the starting point of his derangement. He will be taken to an asylum for the insane at Warren.

REVIEW OF OIL

What Seven Days' Work Has Developed in the Southwest Oil Fields—Middle Island's Showing.

Events in oil circles during the week past were, on the whole, important and exciting. At the start there seemed to be a falling off in new production in some parts of the southwest developments, particularly in the Sistersville field, but before the finish excitement was at the highest pitch.

The House well from appearances, is another of the bonanzas Middle Island has given to the producer.

In its advent the probability is that a new pool has been discovered, one which the operator looks upon as the greatest yet found. This opinion he forms because the formation of the sand is of such great regularity; also because it is located near a well the exact production of which no one really knows, and which can increase or decrease its production to suit the occasion. This well, the Williamson, will long be known as a freakish operation, but the culmination was recorded when the Huges well spoiled its play by interfering with a better production. New operations, occasioned by this well's performance will likely be in order in that part of the Middle Island district for weeks to come.

There is practically nothing new in the Monroe county district, except that the star of hope if anything, has been on the descent, for instead of a brightening feature the gloom has been almost impenetrable in the northwest extension of the field by the failure of wells that were looked to as important.

The Maad Henel well, however, seems to be a sort of redemption for the territory's behavior. The well is said to be a fair pumper. In the many wells now drilling there is much to be hoped for and by the middle of the present week there might be much to indicate improvement in the situation.

Many operators of years of experience are not giving the Europa boom more than passing notice. They look upon it as a boom without sufficient foundation, in heretofore condemned territory and refuse to run a speculative risk on the strength of a producer that might be the only rich spot in the whole territory. The excitement caused by the Hammitt strike is gradually abating but in the territory surrounding the gusher operations promise much activity for some time to come.

Wavely, with its reliable shallow pools, has increased its production in several instances during the past week, during which time it has also broadened its territory. The extension has been to the south on the Wingrove farm. New operations have taken an upward shoot since the end of the war; families have been reached, and become more encouraging with the advent of each succeeding producer.

The Cairo district has not been heard from to any great extent except that new operations are in order throughout almost the entire field, and that the performance of the wells now drilling are giving evidences of still further activity when they reach a conclusion.

The interior of Tyler county has manifested once more, in the A. Smith well of the Kanawha Oil Company that that portion of it at least does not possess all.

In the Big Flint district of Doddridge county, Murphy Bros. & Jennings have met with a slight reverse in drilling in a gasser, but their previous good fortune will more than compensate for this.

Separational features have been lacking for some time past in the Marshall county field, although operations are steadily and production is on a slight increase.

Wetzel county, which has made such a miserable showing in the past, may yet be favorably heard from. Around Archer's Fork the Philadelphia company is operating to a considerable extent and the result of their work will be worth keeping an eye on.

Colerain Oil Notes.

The Clark well is expected in the early part of this week.

The pipe line has been laid from the Steen pumping station to Short Creek. The machinery has been hauled to the William Sharon farm at Colerain for the Ohio Oil Company's well.

A telegraph line is being put up from Colerain to Bridgeport and Gould's station, and Colerain is to have a livery stable.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

The pope's physician says there is nothing alarming in the condition of his holiness.

Baron John Byrne Leicester Warren de Tabley, the poet, died in London, yesterday.

Paul Cluckerson, the Purcell, I. T. merchant charged with applying a torch to his own store during a general conflagration, has committed suicide.

The American Temperance Union met in Chickering hall, New York, last night and was presided over by President Hecardus. John G. Wooley was the principal speaker.

George Foshen, son of Congressman Foshen, of Tennessee, died at the University of Virginia, yesterday, of influenza received in a foot ball game Saturday.

M. Barthelmy Saint-Hilaire, a writer of note, died in London yesterday. He was ninety years old and was probably the only man who retained a clear personal recollection of Napoleon Bonaparte.

To-day is New York day at the Atlanta exposition, and about a third of the representatives of the United States are there to take part in the exercises. They are headed by Mayor Strong.

At the conclusion of services at the A. M. E. church at Louisville yesterday, the pastor, Rev. Robert Seymour, was arrested charged with assaulting a woman at Fort Scott, Kansas. He maintains his innocence.

Rev. John Henry Barrows, widely known as president of the World's Fair exposition of religion, has resigned as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, and will accept the assignment of the University of Chicago to deliver a course of lectures in India.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Annual Report of Postmaster General Wilson.

REGULAR ANNUAL DEFICIENCY

Increased, Due to the Erroneous Free Business Done—Reform in the Letter Carrier Service—Reiterates the Necessity for Legislation to Punish Train Wrecking and Obstructing the Mails.

Civil Service Rules, He Says, Should be Extended.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Postmaster General Wilson has made his first annual report to the President. The receipts of the postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$76,171,000, and the expenditures \$86,799,172. It is gratifying, says the report, that large portion of the deficiency occurred in the first quarter of the year and that revenues are increasing with returning prosperity. Mr. Wilson estimates the revenues for the year ending June 30, 1897, at \$92,793,120, and the expenditures at \$84,817,900, the difference to be made up by congressional appropriation. Speaking of the deficiency, Mr. Wilson says:

"The regular annual deficiency in the revenues of the postal service, which has, as it appears, to be by the unusual amount of the deficiencies for the past two years, may call forth comment from those who believe that the postoffice department is self-sustaining. But it should be remembered that the free business done by this department for other branches of the government, if paid for at regular or cost rates would more than wipe out its deficiencies."

The postmaster general refers to the growth of the free delivery service and says: "I believe it is good policy for Congress and for the department to foster the extension of this service by judicious appropriations and judicious administration."

LETTER CARRIERS.

"The vigorous and effective efforts of my immediate predecessor seem to have produced at last an honest administration of the eight-hour law and made letter carriers' trip and official time reports actual and true records of service. To bring about this substantial reform, just alike to the department and to the carriers, as well as to lay the foundation for other necessary improvements in this service, a special investigation of the carrier system was begun under his administration, involving a thorough examination into the needs and details of the system."

Mr. Wilson reiterates the necessity for legislation to punish train wrecking and obstruction to mails, urged by his predecessor, and recommends legislation authorizing the use of private postal cards.

Concerning the abuses of second-class mail matter, Mr. Wilson says: "I can add little to the reasons given by Postmasters General Bissell and Wainmaker for amendments to the law as to second-class matter, imperatively needed to save the postal service from the enormous abuses and consequent enormous loss of revenue, which has long been reached, and become so waterlogged on the part of its officials can guard against. I respectfully and earnestly recommend to Congress a careful scrutiny into this abuse and such remedial legislation as shall be deemed necessary and effective for its correction."

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Postmaster General Wilson says that the civil service rules should be extended wherever practicable. He says: "The magnitude and multiplicity of its business operations, the perfection of service which the people are learning to demand and to expect of it, and the palpable truth that such business operations can be carried on and such perfect service rendered only by men trained and expert; all these, and many other reasons, call for such stability of tenure as alone can command or begot the requisite training, skill and enthusiasm. The continuity of the department should be preserved in changes of administration, not only along the line of its subordinate and separate service, but in that larger grasp of its history, its daily work and its healthful progress, which is found alone with those who direct and control its chief business. I therefore, in the judgment of one of my recent predecessors, that at least three of the assistant postmasters general should hold their offices by a civil service or merit tenure and not by a political tenure. I refrain from offering a like opinion as to the fourth class assistant postmaster general, because fourth class postmasters, whose appointment is primarily allotted to him, are yet outside of that tenure."

MORE POINTED THAN POLITE.

Senator Chandler Writes a Sarcastic Letter to President Cleveland.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Senator William F. Chandler has written the following letter to the President:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1895. To the President.

Sir—I make complaint to you and through you to the your inter-state commerce commission against the trust and pooling agreement, now nearly finished, of the eight American railroad trunk lines and the one Canadian line of pooling the traffic between New York City and Chicago.

This trust and pooling agreement can be annihilated as provided by explicit existing laws of the United States, (1) by injunction from the courts; (2) by an order of the inter-state commerce commission; or (3) by an indictment of the individuals signing the same.

It can also easily be stopped by a vigorous appeal from you to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose power over the nine governors of the nine trunk lines is an absolute as it was over the bond syndicate. It cannot be possible that you intend to take upon your administration the responsibility of fastening upon your burdened and helpless people this, the hugest trust the world ever saw or that was ever conceived of, when one earnest word from you to your faithful attorney general, your ambitious chairman of your commission, or your omnipotent friends will paralyze the infamy in its inception.

Very truly yours, WM. F. CHANDLER.

GEN. GROSVENOR OBJECTS.

He Will Rebel Against Holding the Convention at San Francisco.

Cincinnati, Nov. 24.—A Commercial Gazette special from Athens, Ohio, says: General Charles H. Grosvenor, member of Congress from this district, in an interview to-day, proposes rebelling against the committee should it select San Francisco as the place for the coming Republican presidential convention. General Grosvenor says the offer of San Francisco to hold the bill of delegates is in the nature of a bribe. He says it would accommodate upwards of 80 delegates of the Pacific coast at the expense of upwards of 750

delegates in the central and eastern parts of the United States. He therefore suggests that in case the committee should be obdurate and select San Francisco then the delegates in all the states should meet in their respective states and veto the action of the committee by selecting some more suitable place for the convention.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Interesting Report of the Director of the Mint—Coinage of the World.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The director of the mint has submitted his report to the secretary of the treasury.

The value of the gold deposited at the mint and assay offices during the fiscal year was \$37,482,982, of which \$35,161,007 were original deposits and \$2,321,975 were re-deposits.

The value of the silver deposited during the fiscal year was \$15,714,355, of which \$15,234,709 were original deposits and \$479,646 re-deposits.

The coinage of the mints during the year was gold, \$43,933,471; silver dollars, \$3,956,911, subsidiary silver coin, \$5,113,469; minor coins, \$712,591, a total coinage of \$53,715,542.

In addition to the coinage executed by the mints during the year, gold bars were manufactured of the value of \$43,153,370 and silver bars of the value of \$10,341,543.

The average London price of silver bullion during the year was 29 pence, equivalent to 63.8 cents. The highest price of silver during the year was 65 cents and the lowest price 59.5 cents. At the average price of silver bullion during the fiscal year the ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 32.5 and the bullion value of a United States silver dollar was \$9.49168.

The value of the gold and silver estimated to have been used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1894 was approximately \$21,541,632, of which \$10,658,004 was gold and \$10,883,628 was silver.

The estimated metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1895, was gold, \$33,229,825; silver, \$25,853,949, a total of \$59,083,774.

The estimated product of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was, gold \$39,500,000; silver \$49,500,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$31,422,000 and the coinage value of \$4,000,000. The estimated production of the world for the calendar year was gold \$180,628,100; silver coinage value \$216,220,000; commercial value \$106,522,900.

The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world, so far as this information has been received for the calendar year 1894, was gold \$27,921,032; silver \$108,383,052.

In his report, Mr. Preston gives an estimate of the approximate stock of money in the principal countries of the world. He places the stock of gold at \$4,086,900,000; the stock of full legal tender silver at \$3,439,300,000; stock of limited tender silver at \$631,290, making a total silver stock in the world of \$4,070,590,000; the uncovered notes are placed at \$2,469,500,000.

Mr. Preston, in a review of the monetary legislation of the country, states that the real demonetization of silver took place in 1853, when the weight of the divisional coins was reduced about 7 per cent. This, he says, was not an accident or an oversight; it was expressly declared in the house of representatives that the intention was to make gold the sole standard of value in large transactions, and silver subservient to it for smaller ones. The act of 1873, he says, was only nominal.

In his report the director of the mint says that the result of the currency legislation of the United States for over a hundred years has been such as to leave an incoherent monetary system, as inconsistent, illogical and expensive as can well be imagined, and that inspires little confidence at home, and is not conducive to our credit abroad, and its reform is one of the most important and urgent of the political and financial questions of the hour.

RAILROAD BUSINESS

Of the Country for the Past Year—Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The inter-state commerce commission has just issued a preliminary report on the income and expenditures of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1895, prepared by the statisticians.

The report includes the returns from 630 roads, whose reports were filed on or before November 5, 1895, and covers the operations of 104,322 miles of line, or 92 per cent of the total mileage in the United States. The gross earnings were \$1,004,022,853, of which \$293,465,792 were from passenger service, \$38,022,998 from freight service, and \$682,175,063 were other earnings from operation, covering earnings from telegraph, car mileage balances, switching charges, etc. The operating expenses were \$677,667,655, leaving net earnings of \$326,355,218, as compared with net earnings of \$320,137,670 for the same roads in 1894.

Reduced to a mileage basis, gross earnings were \$6.000; operating expenses were \$4.119, and net earnings were \$1.977, or a decrease in gross earnings of \$13 per mile as compared with 1894, and of \$1.091 per mile as compared with 1893. A decrease in operating expenses of \$41 per mile as compared with 1894, and of \$7.57 per mile as compared with 1893. Net earnings show gain over 1894 of \$31 per mile of line, but a decrease of \$337 per mile as compared with 1893. Passenger receipts fell off \$177 per mile as compared with 1894, while freight receipts show a gain of \$149 per mile.

Passenger receipts were \$339 per mile less than in 1893, and freight receipts show a decrease as compared with that year of \$755 per mile. These data are also shown by groups, disclosing that the largest gain in net earnings has been in groups I, III and IX. Income from sources outside of the operation of the roads was \$23,037,243, making total income available for the payment of fixed charges and dividends \$358,412,461.

Total deductions from income including fixed charges, were \$334,351,913, and dividends paid were \$53,153,515, leaving a deficit from the operations of the year of \$31,075,933. The dividends paid by the same roads the preceding year were \$71,994,785.

Economy is something that everybody tries to practice, and yet just a little oversight will sometimes rob the most thrifty and thrifty family of a year's savings. You want to do as J. P. Hickmann, of Monticello, Ga., did. He writes: "For six years I have kept Simmons Liver Regulator in my house, and used it in my family and have no need for a doctor. I have five as healthy children as you can find."

WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY

At Chicago to Hold its Second Annual Reunion To-night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The West Virginia Society will give a dinner and entertainment at the Sherman House Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The event, which will be the second annual reunion of the young but flourishing society, promises to be brilliantly successful, and will be attended by a company of people who forget not "their own fair state." The Rev. Dr. H. W. Tuomey is president of the association, which numbers nearly 400 members. James Edgar Brown, secretary of the society, is descended from good old revolutionary stock, his ancestors, both having been soldiers in the great struggle for independence. William Brown fought under Washington, and Thomas Brown under Colonel Luck.

The old Brown plantation is fifteen miles west of Mount Vernon, Virginia, near the site of historic Manassas. His grandfather, Samuel Byrnes Brown, served in the war of 1812, and his father, Granville Brown, was a lieutenant in the late civil war, federal army.

He is a brother of Professor Samuel B. Brown, of the chair of geology, West Virginia University, having graduated from that institution himself in 1880 with the degree of B. S.

He was elected tutor in the state university during his last collegiate year, and was the representative of his literary society in various contests, winning a number of prizes.

He engaged in newspaper work a short time, but later studied law, graduating from the West Virginia University Law School in 1891. In 1892 he located in Chicago for the practice of his profession, and in 1893 formed a law partnership with James Ewing Davis, also a Virginian, the firm name being Brown & Davis.

The executive officers of the society are Edwin M. Ashcraft, Dr. Belfrage, E. K. Eakridge, the Rev. R. H. Dilliver, Miss Alice Byrnes, Edward S. Elliott, Miss Clara E. Hagans, Howard N. Ogden.

The banquet hall of the Sherman House will be elaborately decorated with palms and cut flowers. Burns's orchestra will be in attendance, and the following interesting programme will be presented.

Address by the President—Dr. H. W. Thomas  
Solo—"The West Virginia Song"—Dr. P. S. Benson  
Piano Solo—"Invitation to the Dance"—Miss Fay Foster  
Webster-Tausig—Miss Fay Foster  
Toasts—"West Virginians in Chicago"—Edwin M. Ashcraft  
"Love of the Homeland"—Dr. George B. Foster  
Solo—"The West Virginia Song"—Franz Watter  
Miss Fay Foster, Accompanist.

Toasts—"The West Virginia Song"—Dr. George B. Foster  
"Three Reasons Why I Am a West Virginian"—Dancing 10 to 12.

DEMOCRACY WILL SPLIT.

Silver Men Say They Will Bolt if They Can't Have Stibbey.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.—The silver Democrats of Ohio propose going into the presidential campaign next year. Judge E. J. Blandin, of this city, who stands close to Allen W. Thurman, of Columbus, said to-day that plans were being formed for the nomination of a silver candidate for the presidency. A conference of the silver men will be held in January either at Chicago or in Washington to arrange for a convention to be held in April next. It is proposed to nominate Stibbey, of Pennsylvania, for president, and some western man for vice president. "With those candidates," said Judge Blandin, "we will go to the Democratic national convention and ask for their endorsement. If the Democrats refuse to endorse the ticket we name, we shall make an independent campaign."

SCHLATER HAS A RIVAL.

P. B. Munson Claims to Heal, But Gives the Lord the Credit for It.

New York, Nov. 24.—P. B. Munson, of Woodville, N. J., claims to be possessed of "healing power" equal to the famous Schlatter, who has created such a sensation in Colorado. Munson is the leader of a strange religious sect in the vicinity of his home, known as the "Angel Dancers," or "The Churchmen of the Living God."

He is preparing to more strongly assert himself as a healer, without losing his place as the head and center of his little band of devout followers.

"I am willing to heal those who come to me in faith," said Munson last week. "And I do so without money and without price. I only trust in the Lord. Schlatter has been doing a great work in Colorado. Like him, he does not sell his God-given gifts; but he won't stay away, for the people are driving him away."

TOM JOHNSON'S REVENGE.

He Raises the Street Car Fare in Detroit to Enforce His Demand.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, president of the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company, to-day put straight five-cent fares into effect with the exception of workingmen's tickets at night and morning. The action was in pursuance of a threat made by President Johnson to Mayor Plimpton, to the effect that if the city government persisted in refusing to meet the company's part way in the matter of extending the company's franchise, that both the universal transfer system and the six for a quarter tickets would be abolished.

The Virginia Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Nov. 24.—C. W. Smith, of Chicago, president of the Virginia railway, arrived here this afternoon. A private session of some of the parties interested was held at the office of J. L. Caldwell yesterday.

It is understood that surveying on the line will be begun at once, and that ground will be broken soon for the road's construction.

Printing House Burned.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Unwin Brothers' printing works located at Chalfont, Surrey, burned last Saturday night. One hundred thousand valuable manuscripts and works in the course of preparation or ready for publication, were destroyed. The publishing house of Unwin Bros. is also known as the Gresham Press.

Andrew Tink, of New York, assaulted his fifteen-year-old step daughter and when she resisted he stabbed her and then blew out his own brains. The girl will live.

FOR CUBA'S CAUSE.

A Great Meeting to be Held in New York City.

DISTINGUISHED MEN TO JOIN

In Expressing Sympathy for the Patriots and Calling on the United States Government to Recognize the Belligerent Rights of the Insurgents—It Will be the Most Significant Gathering Yet Held in This Country—Some Expressions of Opinion.

New York, Nov. 24.—An important meeting in the cause of Cuba will be held in Cooper Union Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Jose Marti Club. It is expected that some strong resolutions will be adopted in sympathy with the Cuban cause, and the prominence of those present will make the occasion significant. Among the officers of the meeting will be: Ex-Governor Roosevelt, Ex-Minister John Bigelow and Patrick Egan, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Warner Miller, Elihu Root, Ex-Mayors Edison and Hall, Austin Corbin, Andrew Carnegie, the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, General Horace Porter, General Daniel Butterfield, Orlando M. Harper, Murat Halstead, Edmund Clarence Steadman, Ex-Comptroller Myers, Amos H. Cummings and many judges and ex-judges, representative business men and city officials.

Expressions of sympathy have been received from many men of prominence by the committee having the meeting in charge. Among them are: Andrew Carnegie—I look with favor upon every effort to free American soil from European control.

Patrick Egan—The brave patriots of Cuba have my most cordial sympathy in their splendid struggle for freedom. Clay M. Green—I will attend with pleasure, because all my heart and soul is with Cuba libre.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford—All honor to Cuba's brave sons! All lovers of freedom must bid them God speed. We watch their struggles, we pray for their success and deeply mourn for their brave who fall.

The Rev. Joseph Silverman—As an American, I am in hearty sympathy with the movement. I would rather see Cuba free than annexed to any power, even America. May the meeting be a success and advance the cause.

John Oakley—I have always sympathized with the oppressed in any clime, and my heart's desire is that I may live to see Cuba free and participate in a meeting to celebrate the event.